## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The 2d Wisconsin at Frederick, Md. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I culisted in the spring of 1861, under the

first call for troops for three months, in the 3d regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, company K; but before we were mustered the orders came to accept no more troops for less than three years, and Captain Hawley, having announced the fact to his company, said that any one who wished to leave might step out one pace to the front. Not a man left the ranks, and we all went in for three years or during the war. We left Fondulac, Wis., the 6th day of July, with Colonel Hamilton in command, and, after being fed and treated like princes by the ladies along the road, we arrived at Hagerstown, Md., one day just at dusk. The next morning we were ordered to draw rations. What veteran will ever forget his first hard-tack and bacon? After a few days we took up the march and pitched our tents at Harper's Ferry, where we lay during the first Bull Run battle. We could bear the firing distinctly from our camp. And the Part Taken By the 57th Pennsylvania in General Patterson, with his three months' men, passed through our camp on his way home, and | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: some of our boys gave some pretty loud groans as they passed. We lay there during July, and then marched to Buckstown, and lay in the bottoms during the month of August. We marched from there to Darnestown, camping there for some time, until orders came again for a forced march to Frederick City, Md. Arriving there about 11 o'clock at night, we threw out pairels and guards, surrounding the city, and preventing any one from entering or leaving without a pass signed by Colonel Ruger. The citizens of Frederick did not know what to make of this at first, but when we had captured the secret legislature the next day with the ordinance of secession all ready to be signed with a lot of other papers making Maryland over to the Southern Confederacy, there was a hearty shout sent up from the loyal citizens of good old Frederick, mingled with a few carses from a few rebel sympathizers. The members of the disloyal legislature were kept under guard and fed on hard-tack until they took the oath of allegiance to the old flag. We also captured a company that had recruited there and were about ready to join Johnson, and we put them to the same test of loyalty. But our boys now began to break down with fever that they had contracted while lying on the river bottoms, and in a few days our hospital tents could not bold them, so we moved them into the old British barracks. The Government at this early period of the war was not as fully prepared to care for our sick as it was later on, and it was then that the noble and patriotic citizens of Frederick rose to the emergency. Our sick lay on the floors, with nothing but straw and Goverument blankets to cover them, and no food but the Government ration, which would had comfortable beds to lie on. Then they followed this up with something substantial better than medicine to a great many of the boys. I know that through their efforts many

I was detached from my company to assist in caring for our sick, and spent nearly one year in the hospital. During that time I had a turn, with the rest of the boys, at the typhoid fever, and never shall I forget the kindness shown me during my sickness. I never think of the noble ladies of Frederick without asking God to bless them for the patriotic services they rendered our soldiers, and I only re-echo the sentiment of every 3d Wisconsin soldier. If I can ever be of any help to may of the boys who knew me in the hospital, I am ever at their service. H. B. KELLY. REINBOCK, GRUNDY COUNTY, IOWA.

been lost to the army.

Where Was Captain Hazzard Killed!

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am much interested in General Howard's "Personal Reminiscences." In your issue of February 7 he speaks of Hazzard's battery at the battle of Allen's farm, and, after paying Captain Hazzard a tribute, adds that he was Blain on McClellan's retreat. I have looked auxiously to see further mention of him-as to where he was killed and the manner of his death. Will some of your many readers give, through THE TRIBUNE, the particulars of his last hours, and greatly oblige one who looks back with pride to the days he was under his command? The information will be eagerly read by all members of the 37th Indiana regiment, from the command of which he was LEROY ROBERTS.

Co. F, 37th Ind. Vol. Inf.

DIEESBORG, IND. [Lieutenaut Rufus King, 4th United States artillery, in his report of the battle of Allen's of the ground and the fact that the woods Farm or Peach Orchard, Va., June 30, 1862, refers as follows to the wounding of Captain Hazzard: "Captain Hazzard behaved in the that we saw troops emerging from the woods most gallast manner, encouraging the men and cheering them when they appeared fatigued, also superintending the entire fire of the battery, frequently changing the direction of the gons and sighting them himself. At one piece, where three of the horses of the limber had been shot and the harmess entangled by their and one of his staff came to our line where I making a detour along the road, so severely them at such a rate that it sounded as if fifty fall and two of the drivers shot through the was and asked me: "What troops are those in galled the Louisiana regiments by a well-timed legs and feet, being unable to disentangle front?" [Mark you, these troops had on over- cross-fire that when the two companies of the 6th ceased to respond, and then what a shout went themselves, Capanin Hazzard performed the coats, &c., like our men, but I could see an doed himself, also carrying ammunition to one | irregularity in their caps-some wearing slouch | piece where the cannoncers were entirely tired | hats.] I told the general that I believed they out and taking turns with myself in perform- were rebels, and that he had better get out of them. Nims' battery thus got their own guns witnessed the artillery duel. ing the duties of section one. About half an there. He was dismounted, having left the again. The three companies of the 6th Michihour after we had been in action, Captain Haz- horses out in the field where we started from, zard was standing by one of the limbers, super- and it seemed but a second after this when intending the taking out of the ammunition, every gun in our regiment was discharged, when s shell burst in the battery, a fragment | both ranks firing at once. The men fired of striking Captain Hazzard in the leg, breaking | their own accord-at least I gave no order to the bone and wounding him severely. He was fire, but I did tell them to hurry up and reload immediately carried off the field and sent to and fire again. Having discharged the pieces the rear." Of this wound he died on she 14th in both ranks, it seemed a good while before of August, 1802,—ED.]

The Capture of Mobile. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I heartily agree with Comrade C. W. Watson, count of the expedition against Mobile, which | the left of the 63d Pennsylvania, who joined certainly was an undertaking of ne small mag- us on the right. It was then nearly dark. nitude, and in which the regiment of which I | WHERE COLONEL CAMPBELL WAS WOUNDED, was a member (7th Vermont veteran volunteer brigade, Gen. Benton's division, 13th army

corns) took part. Those of us who were there and took part in the march from Fort Morgan to Spanish Port will not soon forget the many vexatious delays and obttacles we had to meet with in building corduroy reads, pulling the mules and wagous of our supply trains and artillery out of and through the mud, which certainly did not tend to sweeten our dispositions.

After the weary march of ten days we arrived in the vicinity of Spanish Fort, where, for thirtoen days and nights, we were not for a moment out of range of the rebel bullets or shells. While life lasts I shall not forget the hour (about one o'clock a. m., April 9,) when suddenly the fire from the rebel batteries ceased, and in a few moments the firing on our side stopped. Silcuce reigned for perhaps a minute, and then the shout went up from every Union soldier: "The Johnnies have surrendered! It was given with a zip and will that convinced the Johanies that the long and persistent siege of thirteen days had not injured our voices. An account of the expedition from an abler pen than mine, I do honestly believe, would be of interest, not only to those who participated, but to others. Will the comrades who took part in that expedition respond to this suggestion and let us hear from them through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which is truly the soldier's paper.

W. H. WARD. Corp., 7th Vermont Vet. Vols. HARDWICK, VT.

An Interesting Campaign Suddenly Interrupted. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Late on the evening of September 18, 1864, five days rations of hard-tack and sow-belly

General Wright, was immediately on the move in the direction of Winchester, some twelve miles distant. Our progress was suddenly checked about sunrise, near the Opequon Creek, by coming in contact with Jubal Early's forces, whose artillery attempted to dispute the passage of the stream.

warm about the 1st division of the 6th corps; the heavy field artillery on every elevation was belching forth its iron hail with a thunder that seemed to make the rocks tremble in their sockets. About this time, while Russell's 3d brigade of this division was becoming deeply interested, the writer unluckily got in the way of a piece of bursting shell and was suddenly knocked out of time, and, therefore, saw nothing more of the battle of Winchester or the subsequent engagements at Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, which ended in the destruction of Early's army and the close of Sheridan's

campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Will some one please write up the movements of the 1st division, or more particularly the 3d brigade of that division, in the above engagements, since the death of General Rus- I was at that time a member of company A, 6th sell at Winchester.

A. W. STILLWELL, Company B, 5th Wisconsin Inf. JOPLIN, Mo.

FAIR OAKS AGAIN, That Battle.

Permit me to supplement Comrade W. J. Whiting's description (published in your issue of March 13) of the part taken by the 57th Pennsylvania volunteers at the battle of Fair Oaks, with the following narrative, embracing my personal recollections of the event. We crossed the Chickahominy River at Bettom's bridge on Friday afternoon, May 30, 1862, having left knapsacks and all surplus baggage on the east side of the river. It was then but a small stream, but the next day it had become a large river, there having been a heavy rain during the night. The regiment encampe that night (Friday) on the first high ground across the river. I think it was about 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday that we heard the first crash of arms in front, and as usual the men were promptly in line, and, with their brave Colonel Campbell at its head, marched forward in the direction of the firing. Before we got to the railroad we met the wounded and some stragglers coming back. The regiment moved on a fast gait, most of the time on a double-quick, and the men suffered for the want of good water, the only supply being the muddy rainwater in the ditches along the railroad. After striking the railroad we followed it up to near Fair Oaks. The first line of battle we formed was on the right of the railroad in an open field. The colonel soon after this ordered the regiment to left face, and to forward march across the railroad. While crossing the rail-

road we were fired into, and Colonel Campbell ordered one or two companies to fire up along the railroad in the direction of the cut, near the log-house. The ground passed over on the south of the railroad was a field with heavy woods skirting it on our right, and in that hardly tempt a sick man's appetite; but the | woods the battle was then raging. We passed ladies soon organized an aid society, and a on parallel with the line where this heavy fircommittee was appointed to visit the hospital ing was going on until we came nearly to the every day to see what the sick needed. They Williamsburg road Hara there was woods on Williamsburg road. Here there was woods on made mattresses for us, filled them, and brought | both sides of us. That on our left was a sort of them up by the wagon-load, together with a grove, or detached piece of woods, and just as sheets and pillows, and in a few days our boys | the head of the regiment was crossing the Williamsburg road we were fired into by the Coufederates, who were concealed from our view in

lives were preserved that otherwise would have they were not near as dense as the woods on the right of the public road. As the regiment THAT BOGUS UNION OFFICER.

It was here that an officer with a white handkerchief on his head rode along our line, cautioning our men not to fire on any troops we might see in front of us, as we had troops out there. We did not suspect that this officer might be a Confederate, yet the fact of our having been fired into close by there led the men to be wary. The position we now occupied was a little to the right and front of General Couch's line of earthworks, where there were some guns mounted, which were not then firing. That also impressed us with the idea that there must be a force of our men in the woods in front of those batteries. Finally we were ordered to advance to the front through this open piece of woods, the right of the regiment being on the public road. The advance was slow and cautious. The men, carrying their guns at a trail, crossed a little stream before getting to the open field, where we halted. Colonel Campbell was on the right of the regiment-that is, on transerred some time in the early part of 1862. front of us were closer to the left of the regithis Williamsburg road. The heavy woods in ment, there being a larger space of clearing in front of the right. Captain Chase (who was here mortally wounded) then advanced his company on the left, on account of the shape were further to the front than on the rest of the regimental lines. It was not long after this in our front, carrying their guns at a rightshoulder-shift, and their formation to me looked like a close column by one or two company fronts. Their direction rather pointed towards our right or away from us. It was they got to firing again, but when they did it The day being cloudy and dark, it showed very plain. From the way the enemy returned the fire it seemed as though none of them had been | soon be ours.' 25th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in his letter | hurt, but we held them until they broke in your issue of April 10 in regard to an ac- through the right of our regiment and I think

> After we had been flanked our men suffered severely-in fact, from a fire both in front and rear-and there it was that Colonel Charles F. Campbell was so terribly wounded. Yet the men fell back fighting and disputing every inch, and finally at dark held the ground near the edge of the woods where we started from. During this time nids or officers came along the line encouraging the men to hold out and telling them that re-enforcements were coming. That night we were posted on the right of the Williamsburg road, to the right of General Couch's works. I think General Kearney (our division commander) had his headquarters that night on our left, near the Williamsburg

road. Sunday morning we were not in action, be- that is worth relating, as showing the respect ing held in reserve. From the position we to his memory paid by the Army of the Potooccupied we had a good view of the troops as | mac: they deployed into line of battle in front of us | About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th carly in the morning and opened the battle. day of May, 1863, the 1st division of the 3d [I think they were part of General Sumner's | corps were ordered to fall in in light marching corps.] In front of us that morning our troops order. We fell in, marched to our division captured an omnibus filled with citizens drill ground, where we formed in square, and from Richmond, who, I presume, came out to | Colonel Berdan, advancing to the center, spoke see the Union army surrender. We were not as follows: "I am about to announce the death flanked on our left in Saturday's action, owing, | of a general officer, who, although an enemy of perhaps, to the fact that the guns in Couch's our country, we believe to have been a brave works covered that part of the line. That soldier and a good man. In honor of his young man who was killed while assisting | memory, let us receive the announcement with Colonel Campbell off the field was a Bradford | heads uncovered." county boy named Gillett. The ball that killed him passed through Colonel Campbell's wrist | the death of Lieutenant-General Stonewall or arm. We supposed the reason why the Jackson, of the Confederate army. Confederates were our overcoats that day was | Doubleday, in his "Chancellorsville and Getthat they had captured them from the troops | tysburg," says that on May 2d Berdan's sharp-

made on them. It should always be borne in mind that only | my version of this affair: two corps of the Army of the Potomac-General Keyes' and General Heintzelman's, aided by the 2d United States sharpshooters deployed as some reader of The Tribune give the facts in were issued to the 6th army corps, at its camp | the gallant General Sumner's corps, a portion | skirmishers, passed into the woods south of the | the case? near Berryville, Va., and all were instructed of whom appeared on the field of action about plank road, with orders to drive in the enemy's to get as much sleep and rest as possible, but dusk on Saturday evening and the balance skirmishers and discover his infantry and artilhold in readiness to move at a moment's warn- during that night-participated in the bat- lery. We speedily routed the skirmish-line, tle. These were all the forces at hand to followed them through the woods and across About 4 o'clock the following morning we | contend with that brave and well-disciplined | the fields beyond, and came suddenly upon the ware awakened by the call to "Fall in!" and, Army of Virginia, numbering perhaps 70,000 | Georgia regiment, a battery of artillery and | our readers answer?-ED.]

everything being in readiness, the corps, under men, on that day, and they did not exceed 35,000 men. Of course, if the balance of the Army of the Potomac-some 35,000 men-had been able to cross that treacherous stream on Saturday night or Sunday morning, it is fair to presume the result might have been different. But the country should never forget the brave and heroic action of those troops who on By 9 o'clock it was getting uncomfortably | those two memorable days not only held their ground, but actually drove the enemy back.

DANIEL MEEHAN, Captain, Co. H, 57th Pa. Vols. WYSOX, BRADFORD Co., PA.

BATON ROUGE.

A 6th Michigan Comrade's Recollections of the Fight.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE I read with much interest "A Loyal Lady's Description of the Battle of Baton Rouge," as ble paper. I do not exactly agree with her in chiefly belongs the honor of winning the day. regiment Michigan infantry, and participated in the engagement from beginning to the end. On the evening of August 5, 1862, after the battle, I wrote a description of the fight as witnessed by myself, and, with your permission, I submit War Department.

General Williams received information as started from Camp Moore for the purpose of making an attack on Baton Rouge. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, informarebels were approaching in force from Greenwell Spring road, and the troops were got under arms, ready for the attack. At 3:30 o'clock on the following morning the long roll was beaten, and the troops, having formed, marched out to meet the enemy. A bout a mile ont of town the forces were drawn up in line duty about one mile back of the camp, and was was heard General Williams sent the other companies of the 21st Indiana to the support lowed immediately by the rest of the brigade. of the pickets. On reaching the scene of action they found that the enemy was in too great force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell back to the front of their tents, followed by the enemy. There they made a stand and engaged the entire brigade of General Clark, consisting of two Mississippi regiments and a third regiment composed partially of men from Mississippi and the rest being from Arkansas. The fighting at that place was very severe. The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. General Williams finding, however, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, which was done to the distance of from 200 to 250 yards. Just about this time the right wing of the Union army was engaged by Colonel Allen's brigade. This wing consisted of the 6th Michigan regiment and Nims' battery.

Simultaneous with this movement our left to the left wing was the 14th Maine regiment and Everett's battery.

THE THICK OF THE FIGHT. The fighting at this point was excessively severe, and the roar of battle was heard all for us to cat, and passing through the wards they the woods on our right, the general line of batgreeted as with encouraging words, that were the on our side evidently having terminated about twenty minutes, during which time the sented by New Jersey to her 4th regiment for short of that place, thus leaving a gap. As the rebels kept their troops masked under the cover regiment was marching by the flank and of the woods as much as possible, while the left in front, Major Culp was in his proper | Union soldiers were exposed to their fire in the | Samuel Hull, company B, was killed. He was place then, at the head of the column, when he open field. Considerable inconvenience was was killed. The regiment did not then fall experienced by our troops, too, in consequence | was his constant companion, and he seemed to back, but continued straight ahead along the of their facing to the east, which caused the be murmuring a prayer as he fell. Often, when open field with the woods on our right, but | morning sun to shine in their faces, rendering their operations exceedingly difficult. Still the brave boys flinched not, but manfully bore got across the road the colonel halted it and | the shock of overwhelming numbers in the face | our final charge up, the mountain our orderlyfronted, leaving the right resting on this Wil- of every difficulty. The 30th regiment Massaliamsburg road. We remained in this position | chusetts infantry was now ordered to advance | "Give it to them, boys; they killed our good and support the Michigan troops, but while old General Kearney" (our old brigade comthey were getting into position it was found that their aid was not necessary, as the Michigan boys had already repulsed their opponents. The 9th Connecticut and 4th Wisconsin regiments, which had been held in reserve, were ordered about the same time to advance in | sioned officer killed and nine wounded, thirtysupport of the other regiments, but as they nine non-commissioned officers and privates were going on the field the enemy retired. At eamp of the 21st Indiana, and burned it and | four. destroyed nearly everything in camp, upon which this regiment, from the cover of the woods, poured a most terrific volley into them, doing fearful execution. They met a similar fate from the 14th Maine, into whose camp they had made an entrance, though they succeeded in burning this camp too. While the fight was raging three companies (A, B, and F) of the 6th Michigan regiment were in peril of being cut off by the 9th and 30th Louisiana regiments, commanded by Colonel Allen, acting brigadicr-general. These two regiments suddenly emerged from the woods and marched towards the three companies with the view of turning their right flank. They had succeeded in capturing two guns belonging to Nims' battery, and a well-known rebel officer named Henderson was seen to wave a flag in triumph over the guns. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant boys of the 6th Michigan,

but they were too nimble for the rebels. NIMS' BATTERY. were driven back to the cover of the woods, leaving the two guns they had captured behind taking command, rode to the spot and shouted: on that occasion, "Boys, keep up a stiff upper lip. The day will

As soon as the enemy were repulsed Colonel Dudley drew in his lines so as to give the gunboats a chance to assist in the engagement, To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: and waiting for another charge they amused A. C. MERRILL,

DETROIT, MICH. Q. M. S., 6th Mich Inf.

Stonewall Jackson and Berdan's Sharpshooters. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There is an incident connected with the death of the rebel General Stonewall Jackson

The soldiers raised their caps as he announced in the advance lines when the first attack was shooters surrounded and captured the 23d

About 1 o'clock of May 2 the right wing of

two one-horse ambulances marching along the highway. We took in the infantry and the two ambulances, but did not surround them. The rebel batterymen fore down the fence and put their horses on a wun through the fields and saved their guns. 'It has always seemed to me since that we might have shot the horses

and taken those camous 1 b W. H. PROCTOR, 1st Serg't, Co. E, 2d U. S. S. S. FAIR HAVEN, VT.

CRAMPTON PASS, And the Part Taken, by the 4th New Jersey in that Engagement.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: General Howard's account of the battle of Burkettsville, or Crampton's Pass, as we call it, in your issue of March 13, was about correct, so far as the final result was concerned, given in a November issue of your very valua- and, as he says, the formation of the troops for battle was grand. It is true also that the Verthe statement that to the 6th Massachusetts mont brigade bore an active part in the enbattery and the 21st regiment Indiana infantry | gagement and did their duty on that occasion, as upon all others, but my impression at the time was that the troops who did the fighting at the pass were Bartlett's, Newton's, and Torbert's brigades of Slocum's division, and that the troops on our left (Smith's division) had very little opposition. Bartlett's and Newton's brigades and the first line of Torbert's had a herewith some portions of it, and for the cor- | warm time of it as they advanced, for the rebrectness of the same refer to the records of the els had a well-directed artillery fire on our front and an enfilading fire on our left flank from a battery posted on the mountain in front early as Monday, July 28, that the rebels had | of where Smith's division was advancing. The rebels were posted behind a stone wall, and about three hundred vards distant from our boys, in an open field. General Newton tion was received from some negroes that the | thought the distance was too great, so he ordered Torbert to charge forward with his second line, composed of the 3d and 4th New Jersey. The order was given, and we bounded forward with a cheer. The other troops ceased firing, and we passed over them, and they imbroke and took shelter behind another stoneof battle awaiting the expected att ack. The wall near the base of the mountain, and here engagement was brought on by one of the com- again we had it pretty warm for a while, when panies of the 21st Indiana, which was on picket | General Torbert ordered his brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th New Jersey, to driven in by the rebels. As soon as the firing | charge and drive them up the mountain. Colonel Hatch, with the 4th, led the charge, fol-

GAINING THE CREST. In charging, the 4th New Jersey, which was on the left of the brigade, forced the rebel right back almost on their (the rabel) center, so that our line, as we drove them up the mountain, was in the form of a semi-circle. Slowly, but determinedly, we pressed the enemy back, and as we neared the crest of the mountain the fighting was desperate. The rebels opened with grape and canister, killing and wounding a good many of our boys, and among them our adjutant, a grape-shot passing clear through his body. But it was no time to falter, and so, with a wild hurrah, we gained the crest, and the Johnnies broke and fled down the western slope into Pleasant Valley. As we had no cavalry we had to let them escape, as also a large wagon-train that was in sight. General Torbert was very conspicuous in the fight. David Polk, company B, and Frank Sanders, company F, each captured a stand of colors, and N. Y. we ran over another stand, which was picked up by some regiment in our rear.

A REWARD OF VALOR. For their conduct on this occasion the 4th New Jersey were presented with a new State flag containing a painting representing the regiment on a charge up the mountain and | tery. containing the following inscription: "Pregallant conduct at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sunday, September 14, 1862. In our first charge a good soldier and a Christian; his prayer-book he would be detailed for fatigue on a Sunday, some of the boys would volunteer in his place, knowing his reverence for the day. Just before sergeant-Jacob Ostermann-said to the boys: mander). The words were hardly out of his mouth before he was wounded, but before the sun went down he had the satisfaction of knowing that we had given it to them in the very best style. Our brigade lost one commiskilled and one hundred and twenty-five one period of the fight the enemy got into the | wounded-a total of one hundred and seventy-

HEXAMER'S BATTERY. On the 17th we marched to Antietam, and took position about 9 a. m. in front of the Dunker church, in an open field, where, as General Howard says, there had been some fighting, and we fixed bayonets at one time to charge the woods, but the order was countermanded. Later in the day our brigade was moved a few hundred yards further to the left, on the left of the road leading to the church, to support some batteries. While here the following incident occurred: We were supporting two or three of our batteries when a rebel battery that was posted in the woods to the right (rebel) of the church opened, and it was surprising to see how the shot and shell was sent over and among us. The batteries that we were supporting had no show at all, so they sent for Hexamer's battery A, 1st New Jersey. Soon the boys did cheer him as he double-quicked into position! "I'll silence that battery or ent Lying flat on the ground the rebel balls down every tree in the woods," was his reply flew over them, upon which they started to to our boys. The other batteries ceased firing, their feet and poured so well-directed a volley | and Hexamer opened. For fifteen or twenty into the enemy's ranks as to completely aston- minutes, as fast as he could fire, he sent his ish them. This was handsomely seconded by shot and shell into and around that rebel batabout this time, I think, that General Keyes | the remaining guns of Nims' battery, which, | tery, and the limbs and trees crashed around ax-men were at work. Soon the rebel battery Michigan came to the bayonet charge, the rebels | up. Hexamer gave them ten or fifteen more as | ville, Pa. reminders for their insolence, and then with-

drew his battery amid the cheers of all who A comrade told the writer that after the gan regiment captured, besides the two guns of rebels fell back he saw the place which their Nims' battery, the colors of the 9th Louisiana | battery had occupied, and that several of the regiment, but only after they had shot down pieces were dismounted, and broken trees and four successive color-bearers. General Wil- dead horses and dead artillerymen lay scattered liams fell dead, shot through the heart, while around, showing the deadly effect of Hexamer's rallying his right wing which was being driven | fire. After dark the writer with others was | THE TRIBUNE. I am a soldier's boy, eleven years in by superior numbers. The fall of the commanding general of course created some little our way over and among dead and wounded months. He takes your paper, and we all like it confusion in his immediate vicinity, but Colo-commades we got into position, and I shall very, very much,—Norrie Hughes, McPherson, confusion in his immediate vicinity, but Colo- comrades we got into position, and I shall was a continuous sheet of flame along the line. nel Dudley, of the 30th Massachusetts, then never forget the pitcous appeals of the wounded JOHN P. BEECH,

Sergeant, Co. B, 4th N. J. V. V. TRENTON, N. J.

The First Troops Across the Chattahoochie.

which movement was executed in a splendid In your issue of March 20 I notice the manner. Expecting every moment to be charged | following: "Comrade William E. Dennis, comby the enemy, he posted his batteries so as to pany C, 63d Indiana, thinks Comrade Records support the infantry as they fell back, who in is mistaken in saying that Wilder's brigade more truth in regard to the late war in the past turn supported the batteries as they retired. was the first troops across the Chattahoochie year from reading it than ever before. Success to Throughout the action the men were in the on the Atlanta campaign. He claims that best of spirits. After repulsing the enemy honor for the 2d brigade, 3d division, 23d army corps, the 103d Ohio having been the first to themselves by making jests of mistakes and enter the water, and the 63d Indiana next." telling amusing incidents. In fact, they seemed | Comrade Dennis is mistaken. Company E, to feel as if the whole affair was a holiday 65th Illinois infantry, crossed the river at 3 o'clock p. m. July 8, a full half hour in advance of the brigade. This company was on flank always attend it and crown it with honor and and rear of the enemy's cavalry outposts, when | glory.-James W. Black, Richmond, Mo. Colonel Rousseau's Kentuckians, who had crossed in pontoon boats directly in front, made a dash on them, taking a piece of artillery and a few prisoners. ( This will explain to many who were there what seemed so strange, viz., the taking of that gun with a good road to the rear and plenty of horses.

JAMES BARR, BURWELL, NEB. Co. K, 65th Ill. Vols.

Who Were They ? To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In February, 1865, a lieutenant and seven men at Chesterfield, and a sergeant and eight | And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of men near Featherville, SAC., members of Sherman's army, were found dead, shot by order of Wade Hampton, and each marked with a strip well pleased with it.-James Cinnamon, Elmira, of paper, on which was written, "Death to III Foragers." These brutal murders have been IIThe watch you sent me runs like a charm. I am mentioned in one or two histories of the war, but neither the names of the victims, their lowa. regiments, nor, indeed, any facts by which they could be identified are given. The writer saw the bodies when buried, and has often Starr, Redwood, N. Y. wondered who these men were who gave their Georgia at Chancellorsville. Permit me to give lives in defense of the right, while their murderer is rewarded with honors and offices by the country he sought to destroy. Cannot

> JOE L. GASPER, 90th Regt., Ind. Vols.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. [There is no record on file to show to what commands these men belonged. Can any of

THE QUESTION SQUAD. A Glance at the Contents of The Tribune's Mail

Bags. Comrade H. G. Rust, company D, 8th O. V. L.

Waverly, Iowa, wants to know whether his old captain - afterwards lieutenant-colonel - Frank Sawyer, of Norwalk, Ohio, is still alive, and whether he has ever completed his history of the regiment. A comrade writes us from Conshohocken, Pa., that Richardson, the spy, was captured by company G, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, the members of which were nearly all Germans from Reading, Pa. Comrade Geo. W. Palmer, Hagaman, Ill., company K, 7th Illinois infantry, who was captured at Allatoona Pass, and confined at Anderson ville until April 22, 1865, would like to hear from some of his fellow-prisoners, and particularly Frank Jenkins,

company B,7th Illinois infantry. In reply to inquiry of Mrs. Sarah Matthews, for the whereabouts of survivors of the 3d Kentucky infantry, Comrade John L. Ball writes that he was a member of company F, and now resides at O. K., Lincoln county, Ky.

Comrade George H. Dull, company E, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, Fayette City, Pa., has in his possession a silver shield and picture of a woman and child, marked "J. W. Weish, company G. 24th Michigan infantry," which he found when in the Army of the Potomac, on Gen. Meade's retreat from Culpeper to Centreville, in 1863, and which he will be glad to return to the owner.

James Turner, company C, 24th Missouri infantry, died near Panacea, Mo., last spring, leaving his discharge papers with Comrade Ross, of that place, which his friends can have by applying to W. M. Ross, Panacea, Mo.

Comrade Wm. A. Dillon, company G, 4th U. S. eavalry, South Bend, Ind., has the discharge of Levi H. Kinney, company G, 30th Michigan infantry,—left in his care by a Mrs. Hetty Belenger, and would like to send it to Kinney or some of his relations. Comrade Dillon also would like to hear from some of the old 7th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Comrade A. W. Orsen, Red Wing, Minn., wishes some reader of THE TRIBUNE would give him some information in regard to the death of David S. Benton, company B, 67th New York volunteer infantry, who was last heard from in Florence Comrade Samuel Sheffer, Jr., Bellefonte, Pa.

mediately charged in our rear. The Johnnies informs Comrade D. G. Taylor, Jacksonville, Vt., that the 78th P. V. were with the 21st Wisconsin on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., in the spring of 1864. Comrade A. Harwood, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, says, in reply to inquiry of H. H. Bachdor, that the Lady Davis was one of the three guns the rebels used on the U.S. fleet during the time they ran the blockade at Vicksburg, Miss., and that it threw shells fifteen inches in diameter.

> Comrade A. F. Hall, Assistant Inspector, Department of Connecticut, Meriden, Conn., writes s that a ring has been found at that place marked "Captain Arthur W. Thomas, 120th New York volunteers," which the owner or his relatives can have upon application.

Comrade Will Linderman, Olathe, Kan., who was a member of company M, 2d Illinois light artillery, would like to have the battle of Rogersville, East Tenn., written up by some one who was there; also, would like to know the address of George W. Bud, who was second lieutenant in same company.

Comrade William Rogers, Reading, Mich., wants the address of the family or some of the relatives of Charles Dane, who came to that place some years ago and was killed while in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad at Jackson, Mich. by a locomotive, and was buried at Reading. Efforts are being made to secure headstones for unmarked soldiers' graves, and the soldiers of that place are desirous of finding out the command to | and is honorably discharged therefrom, may be

Comrade David Y. Seyler, company G, 93d Illi-1018 volunteers, Oswego, Kan., writes to inform the comrades of company I, 69th Illinois volunteers, that captain Mapes is not dead, as reported, | a transfer card, as communicated by you, were but living at Springtown, Ark.

Comrade L. N. White, Camargo, Ill., would like to hear from some comrade of the 18th Ohio bat-

Comrade A. Potter, Thompson, Pa., would like to know what became of Manzer L. Benson, of company F, 141st regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, who was taken prisoner on the 16th of August, 1864, in front of Richmond, Va. The last that Comrade Potter heard of him was that he was in Saulsbury, N. C., or at Andersonville, Ga.

Comrade E. S. Haywood, company C, 6th Maine regiment V. I., Wesley, Me., writes us that four years ago he received in change a twenty-five cent piece with the 6th corps badge (a Greek cross) en-graved on it, and the letters S. G. B. engraved on the cross. He will gladly forward the coin to owner, if alive, or relatives or friends, if dead, upon application. Comrade Paul Ertelt, St. Louis, Mo., wants to

know if there is a regimental veteran organization of the 163d N. Y. V. I. now in New York City; and if so, the name and address of its secretary. Comrade J. H. Hickman, company D, 126th regiment, Illinois volunteers, Iuka, Kan., thinks Col. Beardsley is mistaken in saying that it was Forrest's troops that the regiment drove from Hum-

bolt, Miss. He believes it was Van Dorn's. Comrade J. W. Anderson, No. 9 B street, Denver, Colo., desires to get up a roster of the 10th Illinois infantry for the inspection of visiting comrades at the National Encampment at Minneapolis, and requets members of the 10th to communitate with him, giving letter of company, name, residence and business, and all information in their possession in

STILL THEY COME. The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting

regard to the regiment.

Officers. Please find inclosed \$6 for six subscriptions to your valuable paper.—M. W. Ferguson, Pine City, N. Y.

Please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscriptions to your valuable paper. Send me Waterbury watch.-R. P. Dougiass, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Inclosed please find \$10 for ten new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE, I got all these in one day without trouble.-Clara Sloane, La Crosse, Wis. Find inclosed, please, the money (\$10) to pay for ten new subscriptions to the soldier's friend-The he and his sturdy Germans appeared, and how NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-B. Dutton, Chester, Neb. I am but eight years of age, but have got eight new subscribers to THE TRIEUNE, for which find

inclosed \$8. Please send me "Capturing a Locotive."-Samuel Johnson, Farmington, Del. Please find inclosed \$1, for which send THE TRIB-UNE to Portland Flats until Congress adjournsafter that to Dubuque, Iowa.—D. B. Henderson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Inclosed find my little dollar for another year. I don't want to be taken from your rolls until I am finally mustered out, and then I want my children

to still take THE TRIBUNE.-B. F. Smith, Mead-Inclosed please find \$10 for ten subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We all like your paper very much, and want you to keep our cause well stirred up.-Mack J. Kennedy, Fair Haven, Minn. Inclosed please find \$6 for six subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I am ten years old, and my great-grandfather, grandfather and father were all in the wars. My father is a great lover of your valuable paper.-John T. Reeder, Edgemoor, Delaware.

I have captured a Texas-born new recruit for

Find inclosed \$5 for five new subscriptions to

you, so please send THE TRIBUNE to the inclosed address, for which find the \$1 inclosed. Accept my thanks for the fearless fight you are waging for us. I will do all I can for our paper, and trust that its circulation may soon double.—Godfrey Winzenired, Schulenburgh, Tex. Please find inclosed the money to renew my sub-

scription to your excellent paper. My children take a great interest in The TRIBUNE, and I believe THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-I. N. Flanagan, Good Thunder, Minn.

Inclosed please find \$2 for two subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Permit me to congratulate you on your grand success in publishing a sol-dier's newspaper. It is a welcome visitor to the family circle, and is always received with delight by its many readers. May success and prosperity

Inclosed please find \$1 as a renewal for my subscription expiring May 8. I desire to take this oc-casion to say what I have long felt—that THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE should have a circulation of at least a quarter of a million copies. It is unquestionably one of the most ably edited of American journals, every number interesting to soldier and civilian alike. I trust you may continue to develop and grow as rapidly in the future as in the past; but I confess I could not point out the way to greater excellency and enterprise. - Admiringly, yours, R. B. Brown, Senior Vice Department Commander, Zanesville, Ohio.

TRIBUNE PREMIUMS, Them.

highly pleased with it.-R. M. Swan, Burlington, The Waterbury watch you sent me kee s good time, and is satisfactory in every respect.-J. M.

Waterbury watch received. It is a beauty and keeps splendid time. My boy says "it is # haisy."
-W. H. Geer, Kewanee, Ill. I find the Waterbury a perfect time-keeper. I would not take \$50 for it if I could not get another one like it .- F. Tilgner, La Cygne, Kan.

enough for anybody to carry.-Albert Gardner, Ann Arbor, Mich. The premium Waterbury you sent me has been received all right. I have refrained from acknowledging receipt of the watch until I should have

I am very much pleased with the watch. It is a

good time-keeper, nice-looking, and, in fact, good

time to compare it with some other time-piece that I knew to be an accurate and reliable timer. Comrade McCrary, of this place, has one of E. Howard & Co.'s \$50 chronometers, and we find, after three weeks' comparison, that the little Water-bury keeps as good time as the high priced chronometer.-Henry Ehrman, Vernou, Iowa.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the watch. It is, indeed, well worth the trouble of getting up a

paper .- A. J. Sullivan, Coffeyville, Kan.

elub. The Waterbury is "a thing of beauty."-G. F. Seaman, Atlantic, Iown. I received, in due time and good order, the Waterbury watch, sent me for the ten new subscriptions

sent you for your most interesting and valuable

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. [To Correspondents.-Write questions on a sep arate sheet of paper, give full name and addres and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

J. B. W., Sulphur Springs, Ohio, asks if a man dies from disease caused by his wound, will his widow draw pension? Answer. No, unless the disease was contracted in the army and in line of duty. The cause of death of soldier, whether from disease, wound or injury, must be shown to have originated in service, &c., to entitle the widow or dependent parents to pension.

Paoli, Philadelphia, Pa.-The pension of mother or widow ceases in all cases on remarriage, and she cannot be restored to the pension-roll on account of the soldier's death for which she was

originally pensioned. M. H., Darenport, Neb., wants us to state how many fraudulent pensions have been detected since the publication of the names of pensioners. Answer. We have no means of ascertaining; but it is very

few, we imagine. W. M. R., Panacea, Mo.-The fees allowed by law to attorneys in bounty claims are ten per cent, on the first \$100 or under, and five per cent on the amount over \$100. Any fee in excess of this amount cannot be collected.

A. L. K., Shilah, Neb .- A soldier proving up a nomestead claim is not required to move his family thereon. He can prove up his claim by living on

J. J. S., Soldiers' Home, Ohio.-1. The pension for a general (or any other officer) for loss of leg above the knee is 200. A private soldier gets the same. There is no law authorizing a higher rating for such disability to any person. 2. A reected claim can be appealed at any time. It may be re-opened whenever evidence bearing upon the cause of rejection is furnished the Pension Office, The equalization of bounty bill is still pending, n what shape it will pass, if at all, we cannot say The original bill provides bounty at the rate of \$8 or each month of service for all service rendered from which all United States bounty received is to be deducted, without regard to the different organizations in which the soldier may have served. Any and all service rendered the United States,

where honorably discharged therefrom, will be F. M. M., Pittsion, Pa.; J. A. W., Warner, N. H., and others.—You failed to comply with our rules. (See notice at head of column.) If you will again state your questions and sign your name thereto

we will endeavor to enlighten you. J. F., Wellsburg, N. Y.-Service in and honorable discharge from the army does not alone secure citizenship. An alien of legal age, who enlists in the regular or volunteer army or navy, which Charles Dane belonged, so as to be able to secure a stone for him. Charles Dane said he had and satisfactory proof of one year's residence prior mother living in Buffalo, N. Y., or Rochester, to application accompanying same, with proof of good character and honorable discharge from ser-

> Longfellow, Colorado Springs, Colo.-The proings in case of the comrade who joined the Post on regular.

J. W. B., Lyndon, Ill.-1, The laws of the Post-Office Department require that rent of boxes in a post-office be paid in advance. If it is not so paid, the postmaster can put the party's mail in the general delivery and can rent the box to another person. 2. The matter is one within the discretion of the postmaster. He can, if he chooses, allow another postmaster to assist him in his duties if the latter is properly sworn, &c.

F. M. H., Princeton, Ill.-The arrears of pension having been paid, there is no further claim. The amount allowed is discretionary with the Pension Office, and, as a rule, that office will not disturb its former action in any case unless it can be clearly demonstrated by medical evidence that former ratings were manifestly unjust. The arrears granted in the claim mentioned by you was liberal compared with others that we know of. Claims for re-ratings are rarely allowed, as it is usually held that the original allowance was just and proper. Probably no pensioner was ever satisfied with the amount of arrears given him.

W. K., Kansas City, No.-We do not know, Write to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and he can inform you whether there is any further prize money coming to you; or put the claim in the hands of a reliable attorney. We have heard it stated that prize money was distributed by sifting it through a ladder. fell through went to the officers, and that which

stuck to the rounds went to the sailors. J. L. M., Utah, Pa.-1 and 2. We cannot answer any questions relating to bounty unless you com-ply with instructions to "Several Readers" in our ssue of April 24. 3. The records of the hospital mentioned are on file in the office of the Surgeon General, U. S. A., this city. 4. A record of typhoid fever would not be sufficient to establish a claim for a result thereof. Almost any disability may result from typhoid fever, but it does not follow that any particular disability does always result from said disease. The particular disease or injury claimed as a result of typhoid fever, must be shown to have existed in the service. Of course, there are peculiar cases where, perhaps, this rule would not apply, owing to certain circumstances incident thereto and depending upon the nature of the disability claimed, the character of the proof

furnished, &c. F. M. H.. Clarksville, Iowa.-1. General Winfield Scott. 2. The original arrears bill was reported by Representative Rice, of Ohio, March 22, 1876, in irst session, Forty-fourth Congress, and passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. In the Forty-fifth Congress a bill (H. R. 4234) was introduced by Representative Cummings, of Iowa, and on motion of Representative Haskell, of Kansas, June 19, 1878, the rules were suspended and the bill passed the House. The same bill passed the Senate, January, 1879, and became a law January 25, 1879. 3. At this time there was a Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic ma-

jority in the House. W. A. W., South Lyon, Mich .- We fail to see how we can explain the law in regard to the threemonths' pay proper, to make it clearer than is contained in the copy of the act which we published in our issue of April 24, under reply to N. E., &c. It says: "All volunteer officers below the rank of brigadier-general," &c., who were in service March 5, 1865, and who served continuously thereafter to April 10, 1805, or a later date. If any such have

not been paid, they have a claim, J. W. H., Muscatine, Iowa, asks if a soldier who went home on veteran furlough and contracted small-pox, which developed thirteen days after reaching home, has a claim against the Government for the expenses of his iliness, &c. Auswer, There is no provision of law under which such a claim can be entertained.

J. B., Mendon, Ohio, asks how often a pensioner should be examined, who has a gun-shot wound or injury, and drawing a pension. Answer, He will not be examined at all unless he files an application for increase of pension. Blennial examinations were abolished some years ago.

J. B. A., Lynn, Mass., writes as follows: "Can pension money be attached if it is put into real esfale or put in bank?" Answer. The real estate can be attached, as also can the funds in the bank to the credit of the pensioner. In either case the pension money has lost its identity, and it becomes an estate subject to legal process, the same as if derived from any source whatever. We have answered this question many times before. S. F., Franklin Grove, Ill.-Whole (total) pension for an enlisted man is \$8; half pension is one-half that amount, &c. The ratings in a pension claim

are made by the medical referee or his assi-J. B. C., Bingham, Pa., wants to know how much t costs per day to run the Pension Office, including all the salaries from the Commissioner down, and all incidental expenses. We cannot at present state the amount. At some future time we will

publish an article on the subject. V. E. W., St. Paul, Minn.-The instructions of the Commissioner of Pensions to the examining surgeons are that he "may inform the claimant of he result of the examination, as to whether or not, in his judgment, there is any pensionable disability but in no case should be communicate his opinion touching the degree of disability—that is to say, the surgeon must not state his rating to the claimant. in a claim where only \$2 is allowed, such rating is based upon the report of the examining surgeons, who report that claimant is disabled for manual labor to the extent of one-fourth of total. The duties of pension detectives (or special examiners socalled) appear to be confined, in some cases, to endeavoring to ascertain if there is not some ground

W. T. M., Naples, N. Y., asks: I. If a soldier drawing a pension for a gun thot wound, loss of arm or leg, dies from other courses not in the least connected with the wound, can his widow draw a pension? 2. Can a widow draw a pension if her narriage was after his discharge from the army? Answer, I. See reply to J. B. W., this column. Yes: date of marriage has nothing whatever to do with the question.

upon which the claim can be rejected.

J. S. P., Hutchinson, Kan.-The steamer Sultana blew up April 27, 1865, about seven miles above Memphis. There were about 2,100 soldiers on board who were on their way home from rebel prisons, of whom 1,400 were scalded to death or drowned, and 700 were rescued, most of whom were more or less injured. This was one of the saddest events of the war.

Mrs. C. G., East Saginaw, Mich. - The origin of the peculiar custom of Easter eggs is somewhat obscure. In the earlier history of France and England many Easter games and sports were common, among which was the custom of making presents of colored eggs, called pasch or pace eggs, which were elaborately ornamented, and in a royal roll of the time of Edward I, preserved in the tower, appears an entry of 18d, for 400 eggs to be used for this purpose. Colored eggs were used by the children in a sort of game, which consisted of testing the strength of the egg shells, and this practice is still continued in most Christian countries,

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